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POLITICAL.

Speech of Mr. Holmes of Maine in the U. S. Senate, April 23, 1830, on his resolutions calling on the President for a list of the officers removed, and the causes of each removal.

MR. PRESIDENT: It was, perhaps, fortunate for me that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Kane) snatched the resolution of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Barton) out of my hands, and placed it beyond the reach of debate. And although it was no mark of liberality, and at other periods, would have been called by a very different name, yet it has given me an opportunity to discuss the question on a more extended scale. I have been waiting for this opportunity (not for the edification of the Senate, but for the instruction of the public) to give my views of the power of the President to create vacancies and fill them in the recess of the Senate, and to illustrate my remarks by a brief historical sketch of the practice of the Government since the adoption of the Constitution. Notwithstanding the able arguments of my friends from Delaware and Missouri, (Messrs. Clayton and Barton,) and others who have touched upon this topic, still the facts, more in detail, are necessary for a full understanding of the subject. The people want more light, and, so far as my feeble taper will reflect it, they shall have it.

But, Sir, I will come directly to the questions raised by the resolutions, and my position is this—that the President of the United States may, by removals in the recess of the Senate, abuse the power; that he has abused it; and that the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the Executive, is the only effectual tribunal to restrain or correct him: and that, consequently, this is the one which was intended by the Constitution.

Before I proceed to the discussion of this proposition, I will make two brief remarks: The first is, that though the Constitution has given the appointing power to the President and Senate, and to the President alone to fill vacancies which "may happen in the recess," it says not one word about the removing power. Now, as there is no provision for this removing power, it would be fair to infer that it belonged to the appointing power, or that it was to be defined by law. No law has defined it, and it might seem to follow that every removal since the adoption of the Constitution, was illegal and unconstitutional. The framers and expounders of this Constitution, before it was ratified by the States and the people, were of the opinion that the removing and appointing powers were co-ordinate. The practice under it, however, has been, that the right of removal was vested in the President alone.

The second remark is, that, except of Judiciary officers, the tenure of office is nowhere defined. The questions, therefore, which would naturally arise, are, Can Congress define it by law, or is it vested in the discretion of the President and Senate, or the President alone? Is it inferable that, because the Constitution has defined the tenure of a certain class of officers, that therefore it has placed all others at the will of the President? It would, in my view, be a far fetched conclusion.

But, Sir, supposing that the power of removal, in the recess of the Senate, be vested, by the Constitution, in the President, still the question recurs, cannot the Senate correct an abuse of this power? It would seem to me that there was no other adequate corrective. If the power is not here, where else are you to look for it?

Sir, it is not merely the loss of office, which has created such individual suffering, and which (as my friend from Missouri remarked) "makes the land pale"—it is not the distresses which I witness around me, that most afflict me—it is the principle upon which this is attempted to be justified; it is the danger to the public interest, from new and inexperienced officers, to manage our complicated concerns, and above all, the alarming doctrine of absolute executive will. These are not only afflicting, but alarming. The States have hitherto looked to the Senate as their chief security. By the Constitution, it was established for the very purpose of guarding against the popular branch of the Legislature on the one hand, and the President, who, by his election, is chiefly a popular Executive, on the other. It was just as necessary that the Senate should hold an executive as a legislative check. Suppose some great political question should arise. Suppose one party should wish to diminish, and even annihilate the powers of the States, and transfer every thing to the General Government; and that, to accomplish the views of the popular branch and the popular President, all the nominations of judicial and other officers should be made to the Senate, the guardian of State rights, from this party—would it then be contended that we could inquire

no farther but into the qualifications of the officer nominated? that we could not look beyond his talents and integrity? Imagine, further, that we should be engaged in a distressing war, and threatened with entire conquest, and that there was but one man—one Washington, who, as Commander-in-Chief of our armies, could probably save us, but the President should nominate another, qualified, to be sure, but not pre-eminently so, nor so equal to the crisis as the other—should we then be told we cannot look behind the qualifications of the candidate? Sir, to test a principle, it is a fair illustration to imagine a crisis, and then apply to it the limited powers of the Senate, which are contended for.

I never expected to witness the time when a majority of the Senate should surrender its powers to the Executive chief, nor even when it should be slow to stand for its rights. What, Sir, the Senate of the United States, the representatives of twenty-four sovereignties, once the most august assemblage in the world—once the inflexible guardians of State rights against federal encroachment, now yielding to the President almost the last vestige of its executive power! What patriot, who observes the signs of the times, but must deplore this obsequiousness and humiliation of the Senate of the United States?

Sir, I see in this, symptoms of monarchy more strong and palpable than those which disturbed the nerves of the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Livingston.) He has given us a vivid description of the first inauguration of the first President of the United States;—and he then imagined that he saw, in the extravagant and enthusiastic adulation of the man, symptoms of a monarchical tendency. I too, Sir, think that extravagant adulation or adoration of man should not be encouraged, as it tends to detach our affections from our institutions, and to fix them upon those who have contributed most to establish them. A perpetual, habitual praise of an individual has but too often converted the adorers into slaves, and the adored into a tyrant. But I suspect that in the case to which he alludes, he was (begging his pardon) a little fastidious, if not capricious. Washington had been too well tried, and was too firm a patriot, to be seduced by flatteries, adulations or hosannas. And besides, Sir, was there not an apology, if not a justification, for this pagantry? We had endured the distresses of the revolutionary war—Washington had, to say the least, been a chief actor in that war, and had contributed more than any other to its successful termination. Peace came, but peace found us poor, distracted, and united only by "a rope of sand." Something was necessary to place us on an equality, and to unite our energies. A federal constitution was to be formed—the object was accomplished, and principally by his agency. He was unanimously elected the first Chief Magistrate, to put the machine in motion, and to give the new Government an impetus, which should secure its successful operation. The people looked back upon the past—upon the distresses of the struggle, and the consequent anarchy—they looked forward with hopeful prophecy to the future, for an end of their toils, to prosperity, liberty and happiness, which they have since enjoyed in full fruition. Was it then, strange, that, with such a prospect before them, they should have indulged in an extravagance of joy, and to have idolized the man who had done so much, and was destined, as they believed, to do so much more? Yet I am against idolizing any man. I have heard of a celebration of the last eighth of January, the anniversary of a single victory. The cases were very different—one had saved a city after a peace, and the other had conquered a peace and saved his country. Here, too, was a spacious palace—a splendid dome—at one end was erected "a throne," and over it was "a canopy," which was surrounded by the ladies of the palace. This palace was filled to overflowing with youth, elegance and beauty—they were engaged in the mazy dance, when the word was given, and all was hushed and still as death—the company separated—an avenue was formed—the trumpet sounded, and lo! he comes; the conquering hero comes, supported and sustained by the grandees of the empire, and conducted up to the throne—he bowed graciously to the ladies of his court, mounted the steps, and was seated on "the throne."

Was the Senator from Louisiana present?—was he one of the dignitaries who conducted his majesty up? Sure I am, no one could better deserve the distinction; but if he was there, and a thought of the scene at New York had happened to cross his mind, what must have been his reflections? Then he was in the hey-day of youth—the blood ran quick, and the pulse beat strong, and hope was ready to seize on fruition. Now, he had arrived, to say the least, to

the meridian of life, when reason assumes the empire of the passions, and all our predictions tend to the gloomy side. Sir, he must have looked with indignation on the disgusting scene, and, with downcast eye and heavy heart, have turned his back, and, with slow and pensive step, have retired to his home, lamenting sincerely at this dismal and fatal symptom of the destruction of his country's liberty. I don't know that there was a Mark Anthony there, who "thrice did offer him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse." No, that would have been premature. Then, the Rubicon had not been passed; then, the outposts had not been surrendered; then, the Senate had not yielded up all its executive powers, and accorded to the President an unlimited and boundless discretion. After all this has been done, a crown is a matter of course; it is but a symbol of the powers surrendered—the seal and sign manual of the deed of surrender.

Sir, I would not look upon "the signs of the times" with a jaundiced eye; it is not my habit to despond. I would hope even against hope; but when the Senate gives way, where is the ground of hope. Once, the American people regarded it as the bulwark of their liberties. It was the rock in the midst of the ocean, defying the storm. The tempest of executive power had burst in vain upon its brow, and the billows of popular fury had broken harmless at its base; but alas! they now see to their unutterable disappointment, that it was but a house built upon the sand, and the rains descended, and the winds blew, and the floods came, and beat upon the house, and it fell, and great was the fall thereof. Aye, great indeed, for it contained within it the ark of our liberties, and when the house fell, that ark was crushed to atoms. We, the representatives of the States—we, their watchmen upon their walls—we, the guardians of their sovereignty, have surrendered up all executive discretion to a single executive Chief, who can create vacancies in offices, supply them at his will, and is responsible to no earthly tribunal.

Sir, it is not altogether sympathy for friends who are made the victims of this relentless proscription, which induces me to stand here to defend these resolutions; it is not merely the injuries and cruelty which we every where witness, and which, as my friend from Missouri (Mr. Barton) has expressed it, "makes the land pale," which afflicts me most—I know that to see the honest, faithful, aged, patriotic republican persecuted and punished for opinions' sake, would extract a tear from the eye of the most obdurate. Yet I almost forget their misery and pain in the all absorbing consideration of the interest and liberties of my country. It has been roundly asserted on this floor—aye, in the Senate of the United States, (and would that I could blot this last fact from my remembrance forever,) that the President of the United States may, at his unlimited and illimitable discretion, remove officers in the recess, and appoint others to fill the vacancies, and that it is his right, and even his duty, to conceal his reasons and motives. This is his own doctrine, for this power is claimed for him by his personal and confidential friends. It has, moreover, been exercised to an extent unprecedented in this or any other civilized country in modern times.

Sir, I regret that it has fallen to the lot of the humble individual who addresses you, to assist in exposing the fallacy of this humiliating and alarming doctrine. Sir, the powers of this Senate, once surrendered to the President, can never be reclaimed—once gone, they are gone forever. You will, probably, never find a President so very complaisant, so very modest, as to ask you to take them back. Surely it is not to be expected from the present Chief Magistrate. If the President of the United States abuses this power of removal, as we know that this President has done, and most wantonly, where is the redress? Can Congress legislate to reach the case? In 1826, a bill, with an elaborate report, was presented by a Select Committee, to restrain Executive patronage, which provided that whenever the President removed and appointed in the recess, it should be his duty, on his nomination to the Senate of the officer thus appointed, to communicate to them the reasons for the removal! The bill and report have, after slumbering for four years, been revived this session, and are now on your orders of the day.

Whether it is intended to act upon the subject or not, it is very certain that this remedy can never reach the mischief. Suppose this bill should pass both houses of Congress, and you, the friends of the President, should in a body present it to him for his signature, what would probably be his reply?—"Gentlemen, you have, over and over, again and again, determined that I have a right to remove and appoint in the recess, *Ad libitum*, and upon my, 'respon-

sibility, I have you here before me 'in black and white.' You have repeatedly settled the point, that this was a business exclusively my own, and that you had no right to question my reason or motives; and if you should, I was not bound to respond. Now gentlemen, if I have this power, pray where did I get it? Surely not by legislation, for Congress has never given it BY LAW. There is, then, but one answer to the question—I derive it from the Constitution itself, and if it is a grant in the Constitution, what right have you to take it from me by legislation? Your law is therefore, unconstitutional. Take it back, and if two thirds can be found to take this power from me, which a majority of you have by the Constitution, do it, and I will appeal to the people, and we shall see what credit you will get for 'consistency.' Now, suppose he should make this concise but pungent argument how would you answer him? I think it might puzzle the wisest to give an answer satisfactory to him.

But he might add—"Gentlemen, this is not all, your bill and report were presented at an early period of the administration of my predecessor; it was permitted to sleep till this time—now, when I, at your own instance and request, have exercised the power of removal beyond all precedent, you offer me a law to restrain me. Whatever may be your motives, the public will say this subject was not acted on under Mr. Adam's administration, because it was unnecessary; he never abused this power, there was no mischief and therefore no need of a remedy. But the danger has not become so alarming, the distress and misery which I have created have produced such sensations, that I must be restrained by my own friends, if therefore, I approve this law, I sign my condemnation, my own death warrant. Take it back, and if two thirds of both houses will pass this vote of censure on me, let them do it." So we see sir, that this remedy by legislation, would be visionary; when a President conducted correctly there would be no necessity for the law, and when, as in the case before us, he abused the power, his approval of the law would be an acknowledgement of the abuse—consequently the remedy by legislation is the merest vision.

What other remedy do grave Senators propose? Impeachment. Now to name it provokes me to an involuntary smile—not a smile of approbation, but of a very different character. Impeachment! Convict a President of the United States by two thirds of the Senate for an exercise of power in which a majority of the same Senate had repeatedly determined that he could do no wrong? Sir, such a proposition carries upon the face of it its own condemnation. Besides, the Senate has no controul over impeachment; it cannot impeach—it can only try. It stands here as the guardian of "State rights;" and is it probable that the House of Representatives, the popular branch, would ever impeach a President for violating these? Sir, the framers of this Constitution were never so stupid as to—entertain a thought that impeachment was the remedy for this abuse of Executive power.—Mr. Madison, and others, to be sure, entertained an opinion that it was an impeachable offence.—Mr. Hamilton was of the belief that the power of removal by the President did not exist at all. But I shall tremble for my country when the time shall come that the President of the United States shall be tried on an impeachment. It would be a perilous experiment, and testing the Constitution in its weakest point. Nothing, perhaps, but absolute, palpable, overt treason, could justify the attempt. The event would agitate the Government to its centre—it would be the shock of an earthquake. May I never live to see the time when a President of the United States shall be tried on an impeachment! However, sir, I never shall live to see it. So long as Executive patronage is thus profusely poured into both Houses of Congress, my life for it, no President will ever be impeached, much less convicted, let him do what he may. One eighth of the last and this Senate, and a large number of the members of the other House, have been appointed to important offices, and this, too, against General Jackson's own solemn pledge; and after this never tell me that the remedy for any abuse of power is impeachment.

But the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Livingston) can feel no danger of Executive patronage from appointments from the Senate; and his reason is, that a seat of a Senator is so exalted and so desirable, that no gift of the Executive could detach him from it. It might have been so once, and I wish to heaven it were so still. But I am a practical man; I take things as they are, and I consider one fact worth an hundred theories. We know full well—the truth stares us in the face, that there are many offices in the gift of the executive which Senators would gladly accept, be-

cause they accepted them. This throws his theory to the winds. But as he has indulged in speculation, let me speculate too—and I think I can find strong reasons why Senators would become solicitous for Executive offices. It would seem to me there are two classes that would desire them: The first is the young and ambitious; and ambition, properly tempered, and under reasonable restraint, is a virtue. The Senate is not a "stepping stone" to the highest offices in the gift of the republic; it is not "ambition's ladder," on which to climb to the two first honors. Since the organization of the Government, I do not recollect a single candidate for President or Vice President, (whether successful or not,) taken from the Senate. There have been, and I trust there are now, men in this Senate, quite as well qualified for these offices as those officers are; but it seems to be the settled custom, that neither of them shall be taken from this body. How, then are the aspirants here to reach the object of their ambition? By being made "Premiers," or other heads of departments. This is the road to glory. The other class consists of those in advanced life, who have been long here, and are fatigued, and perhaps disgusted, with the toils and conflicts which have lately become but too common, and yet from long habit they would not wish to retire to private life, as the *otium cum dignitate* would not exactly suit them. They would be gratified with a comfortable office, sufficient to support them, and give them an employment which would keep the mind from rusting. Hence the facts and reasonings prove that Senators would be as likely to become office-seekers as other men, and as they are subject to like passions, they would be influenced by like considerations, and therefore might become the creatures of Executive will.—From all these considerations, it seems to me most manifest that to check this abuse of power by impeachment alone, would be a hopeless experiment. But another remedy has been named—"public opinion." If the last word would provoke a smile, this would provoke a laugh.—Surrender to the President the power of removal and appointment in the recess, and at his will and pleasure, and then correct his abuse by public opinion! Sir, Gentlemen be serious in this? He has the evidence on which he acts; he is not obliged to disclose a single reason, but public opinion is to judge him! Yet all this while he is perverting and corrupting "public opinion." He can remove and appoint at his pleasure; he has the army at his heels; he has the navy at his back; he has the Treasury at his control, during four years he holds the purse and sword. Is this all? No; he has more.—The post office and Press.—He has a sentinel at every Post Office; he has a recruiting officer at every Press. This, then is the way to check these abuses! During all this period of four years, official influence will be subduing our liberties and independence; the gangrene will have become spreading, the leprosy will have become broad and deep, and nothing but the interposition of Heaven can save us. Did our civil fathers, who gave us this Constitution, deem it possible that the time would ever come, when any man should imagine that an Executive usurpation for four years could only be corrected at the end of the term? Yet this is the consolation which gentlemen would administer when they seem to admit, or cannot deny, the abuses of which we complain. Here I present, concisely and at one view, the only remedies of Executive usurpation—legislation, impeachment and public opinion each or all entirely inadequate, utterly visionary. This enables us to define a term lately introduced into our modern political code—"high responsibility." Now, as words are only intended to convey ideas, it will be well to ascertain the meaning of the term. The President can remove from office and appoint, in the recess, and no one has a right to inquire the cause; and if he does, the President is under no obligation to answer. He is responsible, but not obliged to respond to any earthly tribunal which has any right whatever to consider of the response:—and this is "high responsibility!"—"High responsibility," then, is unquestionable, unlimited, illimitable discretion, and unquestionable, unlimited, illimitable discretion is sovereign will, and sovereign will is absolute despotism—wherefore "high responsibility" is absolute despotism. Now, I think, Sir, that this is reasoning syllogically, or a fair conclusion from your premises. It hence follows fairly, if not irresistibly, that there is no other check upon this abuse of power but the Senate. Here the People and the States, are to look, and here they have hitherto looked.

But, Sir, each subordinate executive officer, also, is securely entrenched behind this "high responsibility." At the request of a friend who had been very uncerimoniously removed from the Post

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Jackson papers in New-England affect to believe, that the late law of Congress relating to the Indians is a measure dictated by the principles of justice, humanity and benevolence. According to their statement of the case, there is nothing offensive or unjust in the policy of the present administration or in the act which is to enforce that policy; or in the clamorous outcry of the Southern States for the removal of the Indians and the possession of their lands; or their partial or oppressive legislation which will, if enforced, totally deprive the red men of the protection of humane and equal laws. The pious and benevolent among us, who have been strenuous in their efforts to awaken the attention of the people to the doings of the present administration upon this subject, have been calumniated; they have been accused of being actuated by mercenary motives, of having been hired and paid for their services out of the annuities of the Indians; and their pretended zeal in this behalf has been represented to have its origin in a wish to create an excitement for party purposes. They have been accused of circulating memorials secretly, of deluding the unsuspecting without inquiring into the present condition of the Indians or knowing anything about the measures proposed for their removal, to add their signatures to these memorials. It can not be necessary for us to enter into an extended vindication of the motives and objects of the friends of the Indians in laboring to enlighten the public mind on this subject. Nor are these gratuitous assertions of their selfish and mercenary views worthy of any thing more than a total denial. We usually presume men to be honest, and under the influence of honorable feelings and praise worthy motives, till at least some evidence or shadow of evidence is adduced to fix upon them the stigma of selfishness, and throw over their conduct the shade of suspicion. We have seen nothing to warrant charges and insinuations such as the supporters of the present administration are lavish in heaping upon the friends of the Indians; and we believe that an intelligent and reflecting community will understand the precise weight which is justly due to the bare assertions of party papers. It is time to falsify charges when they are attempted to be proved, and to ward off vague imputations when they are attempted to be justified and substantiated.

The friends and advocates of the new act, in order to induce the belief that the very general exclamation against the injustice and cruelty of the contemplated measures respecting the Indians is wholly unfounded and unwarranted, refer us to the act itself, and with a show of exultation appeal to its provisions as abundantly proving that the rights of the Indians are in no danger, and that the policy of the present administration towards them is calculated to promote their best good and is in perfect unison with the spirit "of humanity, of justice and of benevolence." We can best judge from a knowledge of facts. Let us see what the facts are.

The United States guarantee to the Indians their existence as a distinct community, the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their lands which they do not cede to the U. States, and protection against all encroachment and interference of any people, state, or nation. The States within whose limits the lands of the Indians are, enact laws designed to operate upon the Indians, annulling their laws, customs, ordinances, &c. and containing such provisions as the Indians say they cannot live under, as the Executive of the Nation say they cannot live under and as all admit they cannot live under. The Indians call for the protection of the United States against these laws; they ask now that the guaranty of treaties may be fulfilled, and their rights and liberties defended. They deny the right of the States to exercise jurisdiction over them, and pray the protection of the general government. The President tells them we cannot protect you, you must submit to the laws of the States, or remove, and we advise you to remove. The Indians say we do not wish to remove; our lands are guaranteed to us by treaty, we wish to retain them and remain where we are, and we claim protection, that protection which you have solemnly promised and pledged to us you would give us.

It is in this state of the question, that the subject is brought before Congress. Near the close of the session the Bill, now a law, is brought forward. Appeals are made to the friends of the administration to support the Bill as a measure of the Executive, and denunciations are threatened against those of the party who refuse to give it their sanction and support. The friends of the Indians proposed amendments to the bill, providing for the protection in the peaceable enjoyment of their professions from the encroachments of the States, according to the provisions of treaties still in force, so long as the Indians should choose to remain; but the friends of Jackson refused and rejected these salutary amendments, thereby leaving the States at liberty, if they see fit, to enforce, to the utmost extent, their laws under the operation of which the Indians can not live, unless they can find relief and defence under the treaties with the United States. We ask our readers to weigh this fact of the rejection of these amendments in connexion with the laws of Georgia; and then say whether there is any thing of humanity, of justice, or of benevolence in laws which leave the Indians entirely defenceless and unprotected. Under the laws of Georgia, a white man may commit any depredations he pleases upon the property of the Indian, he may burn, lay waste, and destroy, he

may assault, and even take the life of an Indian, in the presence of hundreds of the tribe, and not one of the lookers on can be a witness against him, and he may escape with impunity. The laws of Georgia afford him no remedy, and Congress say we will not protect you. The President says you must submit to the laws of the States, or take the consequences. And is this justice, or humanity? Is there no cruelty in this? Can the Indians live under such laws? and must they not remove at all events, if they would live? And can such a removal be voluntary?

Sophistry and party prejudice may throw a mist over such laws, and obscure their injustice and the cruelty and oppression they sanction. But reason and an enlightened, impartial judgment must and will condemn them. Their iniquity cannot be concealed or explained away. Men who could by their votes in Congress thus sacrifice the right and liberties and even expose the lives of the Indians at the shrine of party; who could raise their voices to expel the Indians from their home, endeared to them by every tie which can bind man to the place of his birth, and to banish them to the desert wilds of the West; who by a mere party measure could bring upon the country a probable expense of more than twenty millions of dollars to do injustice, and violate the solemn pledges of treaties—such men ought to, and if the subject be understood, will eventually meet the frowns and execrations of an indignant people.

Isaac Hill of New-Hampshire has been elected by the Legislature of that State a Senator to Congress, in the place of Gov. Woodbury. It has been stated that Mr. Woodbury would decline a re-election, but we should infer from the vote however that he did not. The feelings entertained towards Mr. Hill by those Senators who rejected his nomination as 2d Comptroller have been expressed by their vote upon that question. And what must be their feelings towards that person now who is to be among them and to act with them as a Senator, whom they rejected by a decisive vote as unfit to hold the office of 2d Comptroller.

AFFLICTING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Oscar R. Phipps of Chatham, N. H. was killed in Shelburne on the 4th inst. by the falling of a tree. The tree was lodged and fell unobserved by himself and three others who were present at the time, and struck him on the head, and caused instantaneous death. His remains were removed from Shelburne to Chatham, a distance of 45 miles, where they were interred. The deceased was a young man distinguished for his integrity, steady habits and persevering industry, aged 19, and the chief dependence of his bereaved parents.

We learn by late accounts from Salem, that Richard Crowningshield, Jr. the murderer of Mr. White, committed suicide in prison by hanging himself.

PLAIN TRUTHS.—When Judge McLean, the former able Post Master General, left the Post Office Department, there was a surplus of about \$200,000 on hand. One year has elapsed, and Mr. Barry, the present Post Master General, asks from the Treasury an appropriation of \$26,000, which sum, the Post Office Department is deficient, over and above the \$200,000 which Judge McLean left in the Department.

This is the first time since the establishment of the Government, that the revenue of the Post Office has not been sufficient to meet the expenditures. Mr. Barry's unparalleled disbursements are attributed by him to the great increase of new routes and establishment of new Post Offices. But let it be remembered, that whilst Judge McLean was in the Department, he doubled the whole number of Mail routes in the United States, and yet his Department always yielded a large surplus revenue.

Independent of the vast increase of the expenses in the Department, under the management of Mr. Barry, the whole system has become deranged, and letters and papers are everywhere received with the utmost irregularity. Such are the advantages of "reform" under Gen. Jackson.

When will the people fully open their eyes to the imbecility, corruption, and extravagance of the present administration?—*Cincinnati Am.*

MERCER VOTES.—The *Argus* has a long article in relation to the gubernatorial returns of last fall and takes occasion to stir up the "Mercer votes" again—says the "regular return was missing or miscarried," and considers it base that they were allowed and counted. Why don't the *Argus* tell the whole story about these same "Mercer votes?" Why don't they inform the public that they were regularly received, sorted and counted and sealed up and certified according to law, and put into the hands of the late Jackson Sheriff of this County—and that he has made oath that they were by him put into a drawer in his office and from thence were "TAKEN AWAY OR DESTROYED." Out with the whole of it, ye patterns of honesty and consistency, and then swear to your readers, that they were destroyed by the *Federalists*! A baser attempt to disfranchise a town and stifle the voice of the people was never made, than the destruction of these returns, and if the people of Mercer do not tell a story on the subject next September we greatly mistake their character.—*Somerset Journal.*

Lemuel Smith, Esq. New York City Attorney, dropped dead, in Court, June 12, while pleading a cause.

some members of his "cabinet." It will be recollected that this was written soon after the close of the late war, when party animosity had not subsided, when the lines were distinctly marked, and each party was smarting under the wounds inflicted by the other.

"Upon every selection party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster Party Spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as the monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice—pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country and rendered illustrious its rulers."

Here, Sir, we have his unequivocal sentiment on this point. Be not the President of a party—party is a "bubble," "strangle the monster," "consult no party in your choice," &c. Had this President practiced upon his own principles, he would indeed, have gained "a name as imperishable as monumental marble." "Be the President of the United States"—"act for the general good for your country." Had he acted up to this, it would have been the brightest laurel which ever adorned his brow. His victory at New Orleans would have been nothing to it. He has acted up to it so far as this—republicans have been excluded from office, who were not active supporters of his election and federalists have been substituted who were! Is any thing more necessary to prove that personal considerations govern exclusively? The inquiry is not, what has been your conduct towards your country, but what has it been towards me and my friends? Sir we are forced to this conclusion; it is inevitable. But if his friends will give us a different account, if they will present us other facts and reasons, if they will permit us to ask the President respectfully, his causes, and they shall be good or even reasonable, we will take all this back and be satisfied.

What other principles can govern? Are these removals on account of the restrictive or constructive doctrines of the officers removed and appointed?—On roads and canals or tariff? Prove to us that the President has done this upon principles like these, and if we are not satisfied with his reasons, we will admit the integrity of his motives.—What his principles are upon these subjects is somewhat doubtful. If I understand his message, his tariff policy is a protection of manufactures to meet foreign competition. If I am right in this, he goes as far as heart could wish, for the protection of home industry. And so far as I have observed his course of roads and canals, and other objects of internal improvements he has no constitutional scruples on the subject.—But be these things as they may, it is most manifest, that none of his removals and appointments have been made upon either of these grounds. I leave it to the Senators from New Hampshire and Louisiana to settle the point between them, on which side of these questions the President is; which would be the most republican, and what barring the removals and appointments were intended to have on these great rational questions. Show us a single case where there is the least appearance of principle, and we will excuse it, whether the principle be right or wrong, if the President will tell us he conscientiously believes it to be right. I have thus proved, as I think—but of this the Senate and the public will judge—that for the President to remove and appoint in the recess, to fill vacancies created by him, without causes assigned, is an abuse of power, unless he gives us satisfactory reasons; and that it is the right and duty of the Senate to check such abuses, and to this end, to call for the reasons; and, that until we have an explanation from the President, this conduct is against the spirit of the Constitution. I shall now proceed to contrast other Administrations with this, and will show that its course is as unprecedented as it is unprincipled. (To be Continued.)

Within an hour after the adjournment of Congress, says the National Intelligencer, three fourths of all the members had dispersed, East, North, South and West, to their respective homes.

Trade to Constantinople.—The London Globe of April 1, says, that at the close of February trade was rather dull at Constantinople, on account of the great influx of American shipping.

It is said the King of Spain has under consideration the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Southern America, for a large sum of money, payable by instalments.

Sir is not this straining at gnats and swallowing camels? Let the President subdue the Senate, no matter how; let him at the commencement of his term remove and fill every office with his own creatures; let the Post office be his, the press be purchased in and all this done, let him at an early period of his Administration announce himself as a candidate for re-election. You could no more resist him than if he had an army of half a million at his heels, devoted to his person, and ready to execute his will. Is this hypothetical, or is it matter of fact? Is it prophecy, or is it history? Sir, it is all done already. Compare the Senate, as it is with the Senate, as it was. See every office secured; see the source and channels of information corrupted, already announced a candidate for the next term. With all this corrupt and corrupting official influence to struggle against, the most sanguine friend of free government must despair. At these prospects the face of the patriot will gather paleness. At the expiration of this four years, farewell a last farewell to the hopes of freedom.

Sir, some of the gentlemen seem to admit (very liberal) that an officer ought not to forfeit his office for exercising his elective franchise; but insist, that if he uses his official influence in an election of President, it is good ground to remove him. The reason, I suppose, is, that if the influence of office is brought to bear upon the people, it abridges or controls their elective rights. Now if you can draw a line of distinction between the officer's personal and official influence, I will not object to your rule. But, then, you shall carry it through—go the whole—no partiality. But there is partiality. The agent for managing the northeastern boundary question was appointed by Mr. Adams. He did use his official influence in the election and very lavishly; but instead of a removal, he was promoted to one of the best offices at the President's disposal. To be sure his influence was in favor of the successful candidate. But that should make no difference. If there is any reason in the rule—if it is a good rule it should work both ways. I presume however, that the rule in practice is to reward every officer for official influence in favor of the present incumbent, and to punish every one for the same influence against him, and to presume his guilt without a shadow of proof.

Some insist that "rotation in office" is a republican maxim, and that this is the ground of these removals. Here your practice is utterly at war with your principles. Prove to me how, where, and in what rotation is your rule. I don't find the principle in this book. It is not there. It has never been practised since the adoption of the constitution, and it is now practiced. Rotation in office! General Harrison, Minister to Colombia, was removed before it was ascertained that he had arrived at the place of his destination—rolled out before he was rolled in, and this is "rotation in office." Miserable! No, Sir, your "rotation in office" is to roll out all who did not throw up their caps for the Chieftain, and to roll in those who did. If he was your man, and as old as Methusalem, and had held office from the commencement, he is no subject of your "rotation." But if he did not go the whole for Jackson, he was scarcely seated before he was unseated. Scarcely "frocked" before he was "unfrocked." No, Sir, there is some reason why "rotation" should be the principle in the State Governments, especially in the small States. The appointing power would be perfectly acquainted with the qualifications of the candidates, and there would be little danger in changing. But the framers of this Constitution saw that this Federal Government would extend over an immense people and territory, and it would be next to impossible that the appointing power could be acquainted with the merits and qualifications of the candidates. The ability and fidelity of the officers in office would be better evidence than ten thousand recommendations in favor of the candidate who would supersede him. Here is a reason at once plain and palpable, why "rotation" has not been practised under this Constitution. Gentlemen seem to reason as if officers were made for the officers—not so—they were made for the people. The compensation should be adequate to the service, and no more, and then the longer a faithful officer is in, the better will his experience enable him to perform the duties.—Such has been the understanding heretofore, but now every thing is subverted, and we already feel the deleterious effects.

Again, Sir. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) would make us believe that these removals were to restore to "the republican party" the control. If we look back at the President's professions, and again at his practice, he will see nothing of that. In 1817, and at the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration, General Jackson wrote him a letter of advice in regard to appointments to office. I believe I have it here, and I like to recur to it. It is well written, and I am disposed to give the President full credit for all his literature, as he does not now appear to be in a situation to improve it especially if he relies for instruction on

Office, I wrote a letter to the Postmaster General to inquire the cause of his removal. This new-fledged head of a recently created Department did not condescend to answer the inquiry of a Senator, and I received a note from one of his subordinates, which was in substance this—"I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that you are not permitted to know, Sir." In the proud days of the Republic, when the Senate was what it should be, the Postmaster General would, for such a reply, been summoned to the bar of this Senate to answer for a contempt. But it would now have been madness to have proposed it: We are the humble servants of these petty tyrants. They all act upon their "high responsibility." You will not allow us to ask the President why he is doing this? and if you yourselves know the causes you refuse to inform us. Can it be doubted, that if you of the majority had satisfactory reasons, you would not withhold them from us. We invite you to join us in an inquiry of the President, why this extraordinary course has been pursued—why this general sweep has been made. If you know, tell us; give us the satisfactory information, and there is an end to the call. It may be that you do know the President's reasons for his removals, and that they will not bear the light. His friends, I am sure, have not the moral or political courage to avow, and justify to the world that it is all a system of rewards and punishments; that honest and independent officers must be hurled out, however faithful, to give place to partisans, however worthless. But, Sir, is it uncharitable for us to say that these removals, are all a partisan, a personal affair? Whenever there is, or you think there is, a removal for good cause, you are ready enough, to communicate it, you seize on it with alacrity, and proffer it to us with a sort of triumph. But there is only now and then one of this description; most of the cases are yet involved in the deepest mystery. You know that nothing has been gained, but much lost, by this relentless proscription, for, as a general remark, the officers removed were unquestionably better than those who succeeded them. Now, if the President has removed hundreds of faithful and capable officers for political opinions, he has flagrantly abused his trust and violated the Constitution. If it is not so, give us the true constitutional reason, and we will be satisfied. But there is good ground to suspect that, if the President had any satisfactory reasons, his friends never would have attempted to shield him by the slavish doctrines we have heard advanced. I confess I was thunderstruck that old fashioned republicans, "died in the wool," should attempt to enforce the principle of sovereign will and unlimited confidence. If the doctrines inculcated by the Senator from Louisiana are sound, there is not a monarch in Europe more absolute than the President of the United States. If no one can inquire, no one can judge how can it be determined that the President has abused his power? How can the guilty be made manifest, & the abuse corrected, when the President has a right to keep all his reasons and motives forever locked up in his royal bosom?—Sir, in the name of that liberty so dear to man, and in the presence of my country and my God, I here enter my most solemn protest against these doctrines as fit only for tyrants and slaves. But the Senator from Louisiana would humble us still further. The President may remove and appoint in the recess, and declines to nominate the offices thus appointed to the Senate at the next session, or if the Senate reject him in either case, as I understand, the temporary commission would not expire until the end of the Senate's session, and thereupon the President may appoint the officer again to fill the same vacancy, again happening in the recess. If the President could be sustained in this construction by a professed constitutional lawyer—if he could have a pretext so plausible as this, my life for it, he will assume the power, for it is characteristic of the man. What then would your Senate become?—Less if possible, than it has already become, not even the *Register of the royal decrees*. The Senate reject the nomination of an officer who had been appointed in the recess! He holds, says the Senator, his temporary commission until the end of the session. As the commission and the session expire together, the commission did not expire in session; it consequently did in the recess. With unlimited, illimitable discretion, sovereign will and a power to pass by the Senate entirely and take the appointment of every officer into his own hands, and what more is necessary to constitute the despot! And the Senator tells us that the President if we reject his nominations, will pass by the Senate and appoint in the recess.

One gentleman will affect an alarm at doctrines or symptoms of a monarchical tendency; another apprehends a judicial tyranny, and that the Supreme Court will prostrate the liberties of the People; a third verily believes that Congress is usurping powers unknown to the Constitution. Yet, thus tremblingly solicitous for the constitution and liberty, we can tamely surrender into the hands of a single individual every office, to be bestowed at his will and pleasure.

From the Portland Advertiser.
JEFFERSON—No. 10.

The order presented by Mr. Boutelle, and accepted by the House, was sent to the Senate immediately after its passage, and that body was requested to meet in Convention to fill the vacancies in the existing branches of government. The moment the request was read in the Senate, Mr. Dunlap moved to lay it on the table, well knowing that if the spirit which haunted his party, was once fairly laid, it would be impossible for its friends to conjure it up again, for Jacksonism, with seven legal negatives and its unconstitutional President of the Senate, stood ready to overthrow every thing not concordant with its wishes. The request was laid upon the table;—but as it was merely a request from the House to perform a duty, ordered by the Constitution, a majority of the Senate, for eight were a majority, conceived it to be their duty to comply with the request, and to meet the House at the appointed time, though no formal vote of concurrence was announced,—believing it obligatory upon them to do their duty and to leave others to act and defend themselves. Hence, the question of concurrence was coupled with the motion of adjournment—and the motion was carried, yeas 8, nays 7, with the vote of the unconstitutional President. The following letter was sent to the House, which also announced their intention to fill the vacancies, and which left the minority to act as they pleased.

"To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:—The undersigned Senators, elected, will meet the Members of the House of Representatives, in the Representatives Chamber, this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the request of the Representatives, for the purpose of filling the three vacancies existing in the county of York, and the one existing in the county of Washington.

JAMES DRUMMOND,
SYMMS GARDINER,
HALEY HEALY,
EBENEZER HILTON,
ASHUR HINDS,
EBENEZER PHELPS,
ELIJAH MORSE,
S. KINGSBURY."

A protest was also presented in the Senate which announced the same intention on the part of the majority.

After the majority of the Senate retired, and went into the House to fill the existing vacancies in that body, a curious farce was performed by the minority seven and their unconstitutional officer. This farce, farcical as it is, demands a serious consideration, for it manifests the arbitrary intentions of the minority and their determination to delay every thing, and to assume to themselves powers, with which the constitution or the laws of their country had never invested them. The seven remaining Senators proceeded to pass certain acts and to have them recorded, as if the whole Senate was present, with its constitutional quorum. Among these acts, was one of a novel nature; no less than a resolve to consult the Judges of the Supreme Court upon certain questions which it pleased them to frame. This resolve was in fact passed—sent to the Judges—and, as I have learnt, treated by them with that contempt, the acts of such a minority—such an association of private individuals deserved. Another act was an announcement that the SENATE had resolved not to concur with the House in its convention—and this act was announced to the House by the Secretary in due form, as if a Senate were constitutionally acting, and a quorum was actually present. The question here naturally suggests itself, what will not such men do? when once their passions are inflamed, and party idolatry has fixed its firm grasp upon them, what is there they will not venture to perform? what bounds to their assumptions? what trust in their reverence of the constitution, which they had sworn to protect. This one scene, in the whole act, speaks volumes. Such a minority pretending to act as a majority! before, such recklessness was never thought of. Yet this is one of the acts of the disorganizing eight, who stood with an opposition determined to overbear every thing, which should promise to facilitate the business of the session.

It is a principle of every democratic form of government that the majority shall rule. Hence, the necessity in such a juncture as this, of adhering to this principle and of settling all difficulties by such an adherence. The majority demanded a convention to fill vacancies; the constitution declared the vacancies must be filled; and the debate was now as to the matter of form rather than to the substance. Both contended for the same object apparently, or rather both demanded a convention, while one party contended for the performance of every form, at the same time, using all its energies to do away with that very form for which they clamored. The Jackson eight contended, there could be no convention till the vacancies were declared in the Senate. Yet this same eight refused to declare the vacancies, thus obstructing, according to their own exposition of the constitution, all legal measures toward the performance of a constitutional duty. Though the senatorial

committee, composed of a majority of Jacksonmen, declared there was one vacancy in York and one in Washington, yet the Jackson eight refused to declare them. Yet these same Jackson eight attempt to profit by their own wrong doing, and turn about to tell us, you can have no convention till the vacancies are declared; we shall not declare the vacancies, therefore you can have no convention. Who are to rule when eight men are thus inconsistent? they or the people? they or the constitution? they or the majority?

Let us stop for a moment to consider the existing state of things. Nearly four weeks of the session had elapsed; nothing had been done; and there was no prospect of doing any thing. An unconstitutional officer, as a judicial decision in the end declared, was known to be presiding at the Senate Board, who was leagued with his associates in obstructing the operations of the State Government. York and Washington were unrepresented, while their important interests were to be acted upon. In fact, the Jacksonians would declare no vacancies in these counties, as we have said before; and when Mr. Usher, whom their own committee declared elected by the People, made his appearance at the Senate Board, one of the Jackson Eight was so patriotically horror-struck as to declare himself unable to move an inch till "strangers were removed from the Board." Though he (Mr. U.) was elected by the People, yet he was a stranger in the eyes of this Senator, for his appearance in the Senate was ominous of the downfall of Jacksonism. Thus in fact these very eight—and it is a fact worth repeating and remembering too—refused to accept one of the People's Senators, though a formal Report declared him to be such, and every man of the Jackson party denied him that character in convention.

In this juncture the majority in the House, the People's immediate representatives in the democratic branch of the government, resolved that something must be done; they believed themselves justified by the constitution and by the still plainer decrees of every republican form of government, that the majority shall rule. They formed a Convention on the 5d of February and filled the existing vacancies. From this Convention the Jacksonians in the House fled, while the legal seven and illegal President of the Senate continued in the Senate Chamber, passing Resolves and consulting the Supreme Court. The retreat of the Jacksonians in the House under the command of Mr. Smith, and the Protest which was read by them, in which Mr. Ruggles either intentionally or unintentionally miscounted the number of names, making them greater than they in fact were, are facts so recent that I need not dwell here upon them more particularly. The Convention was formed, and the vacancies were filled.—The legality of this Convention will be the theme for a coming number.

JEFFERSON.

North Livermore Post Office.—Although no part of the statement we made in relation to the appointment of a postmaster at North Livermore has yet been contradicted, we deem it our duty to correct one error, into which we were led by others. There was but one meeting of the citizens of the town to nominate a candidate for the office, instead of two as stated. Mr. Washburn was not our informant in the first instance, and it is due to that gentleman to say, as a complete refutation of the intimation of the Jeffersonian that he purposely delayed sending on his resignation, that he wrote to the Postmaster General about the 10th of November resigning his office after the 30th of that month, in order that another might be appointed by that time, so that there should be no vacancy, or no stoppage of the business of the office. After the 30th he did cease to take charge of the office, and the business of the office entirely suspended until near the last of January, when a commission came for Col. Stone, although letters were repeatedly representing the great inconvenience and mischief which result from there being no one to open the mail for that office. All this delay was because no Jacksonman could be found to take the office.—Kennebec Journal.

Our readers can add this additional fact to those which are collected in another part of our paper. No wonder that Judge Smith the Senator from South Carolina, in looking at Jackson's nominations exclaimed; "Good God what man will the President send here next?" The same might be said of many of Van Buren's immediate appointments.

Portland Advr.
"A JACKSON EDITOR RAN OFF!—The *Cleveland Herald* of Thursday last, states, that DAVID B. McLAINE, the Editor of the *Independent News-Letter*—one of the papers selected by Mr. VAN BUREN to promulgate the laws of the U. States, "by authority,"—has run off, in order to avoid a criminal prosecution for forgery. Verily, the Hon. Secretary has been truly unfortunate in his selection of printers in this section of the country."

Isaac Fletcher has been appointed postmaster of Sidney, vice Crosby Barton.

Boston and Lowell Rail Road.—The Legislature of Massachusetts at the late session granted a charter for constructing a Rail Road from Boston to Lowell, on such terms that it is thought the stock will be immediately taken up, and from the representations given, it will be likely to prove profitable. The following particulars are gathered from the Boston and Lowell papers.

Lowell was incorporated in 1826, and is formed from a small part of the territory of the town of Chelmsford. The population of Chelmsford in 1820, was 1555, of whom but a very small part resides upon the territory which now forms the town of Lowell.

It now contains 6477 inhabitants—of which 4085 are females, and 2385 are males. The females between the ages of 15 and 30 are 2725—the males only 1174. This difference is owing to the great number of young females employed in the factories. Of all other ages the numbers of the males and females are nearly equal.

A Lowell paper thinks the population will double within the next 5 or 6 years;—and that before the next census, this town will contain 20 thousand inhabitants. Indeed Lowell bids fair to be the most populous and wealthy inland town in all N. England.

Not a third part of the mill seats and water power are yet occupied, and the increase hitherto appears to have been but slightly checked, by the causes which have depressed other manufacturing villages.

The travelling between Boston and Lowell employs thirty nine stage coaches weekly, or six daily and one every other day, to Lowell and back. They are generally well filled, are often drawn by six horses, and were computed to convey 50 or 60 passengers each way daily making from 20 to 37,000 passengers a year, paying each \$1.25. The merchandise belonging to the manufacturing companies transported daily average 16 tons, and that belonging to other persons about half that amount, making 7,400 tons per annum.

There are now at Lowell, fourteen cotton mills besides Heard's factory, a bleachery and a machine shop. It is computed that there is water power sufficient for thirty five more mills equal in extent and power to those already built. It is not without the limits of possibility, that a place possessing such advantages for business, and which has hitherto advanced so rapidly, even under circumstances which have been fatal to many manufacturing villages, should not continue to increase, especially with the additional advantages of a rail road, which will place it within two or three hours' travel of Boston.

It deserves to be borne in mind also, that Lowell is situated on the most direct and the eligible route from Boston to Concord in New Hampshire, to the upper parts of Connecticut river, to the central and northern parts of Vermont, and to Burlington.—No long period can elapse before the rail road shall be extended to these remote parts of the country.—Daily Courier.

THE FARMER.—"I was never so happy," said President Jackson to a visitor the other day, "as when a farmer: I was then free from care, anxiety, and perplexities. I am now shut up here, overwhelmed with business—not an hour to call my own; no opportunity for exercise, and harassed on every hand." What a comment does this furnish on the highest attainments of political ambition! The man who looks from his humble and quiet dwelling to the highest post of power and honor in the country, has a road before him which he must travel with sighs and agonies, and when he has reached it, he must be on the wheel of torture through the day, and lie down on a pillar of thorns at night.—Washington Spectator.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. Sylvanus Cobb of Malden, Mass. will preach in the free Meeting-House, at Rumbold Point, on the 27th inst. Also that Rev. B. B. Murray will preach in West Minot, on the same day.

DIED,
In Lovell, 11th inst. Miss Lucy Kimball, daughter of William and Betsey Kimball, aged 18 years 3 months and 20 days.

PATCH WORK.

(OR REMNANTS CALICO BY THE POUND.)

NAVARINOS & LEGHORNS

SATIN Brillants, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; Plaid and Black Silks; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks; new style; Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinet Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd; Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear.

Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Gingham; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirts; and every description of DRY GOODS, necessary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by

HENRY POOR.
Portland, June 17th, 1830. Gw 52

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies who wish for dinner and other refreshments at the house of the subscriber, who do not belong to the Masonic Fraternity can be accommodated at a separate table, by applying seasonably in the morning of the 24th inst.

ESRA F. BEAL.
Norway Village, June 19, 1830.

EGGS,
WANTED immediately at this office, for which CASH will be paid.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE members of the Oxford County Temperance Society are notified that their annual meeting will be held in Waterford, at the Congregational Meeting House, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. An Address by Rev. Mr. Hurd of Fryburg, will be delivered at 12 o'clock. It is hoped that the FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE in Oxford County will generally attend.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Secretary
of Oxford C. T. Society.
Buckfield, June 14, 1830.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE, IN THE
STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

May 17, 1830. ts 48

GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR

GERMAN ELIXIR,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Phurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixer was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints

has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Munich, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in coroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by
ASA BARTON, Agent.
June 21, 1830. Family 53

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.
PURSUANT to Warrants from Elias Thom as, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford—for the following State tax assessed for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, viz:
Township No. 2—2d Range, \$7.00
Township No. 3—3d Range, 6.40
Township No. 5—3d Range, 6.90
Township No. 5—2d Range, 8.45
Andover Surplus North, 3.83
I hereby give notice, unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of said townships and Tracts of unimproved land will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Sheriff of Oxford County.
Dated at Oxford, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1830. Gw 51

MORE NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED last week by the subscriber cheap Calicoes: Green Satin; Swiss Muslin Colars; Black Lace Veils of the newest fashion from one to five dollars. A new supply of Black Canton Crapes; Ladie's cotton hose at 20 cents; Gentlemen and Ladie's real horseskin Gloves; elegant vest buttons. Also a new supply of Navarino Bonnets a little cheaper than the last lot, with a large lot of Fancy Goods.

ASA BARTON, Agent:
June 14. 3w51

Drawn numbers in Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class 7,

29-43-49-53-22-17-7-9-36

Class 8,

46-7-30-24-11-44-20-5-21

MANTUA-MAKING

AND

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from her former stand to nearly opposite the Observer office, where she will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

She has received the latest and most approved Fashions for Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, &c. &c. and will execute all orders in a faithful manner.

LEGHORN BONNETS altered and dressed in the newest style.
Norway Village, June 1. 49

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

ROGERS & CUTLER,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, for Cash or approved Credit, at low prices—

AMONG WHICH ARE

1 Case elegant LEHORN BON-

NETS, very cheap;

Cases of low price CALICOES;

Cases of nice, do.

Ribbons, Battistes, Palmarènes, Cam-

brics; Muslins, Gingham, Shawls, Cra-

vats, Bonnet Cambrics, Vestings, Lin-

ens, Lawns, Buttons, Hosiery, and

Gloves, &c. &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

THIN GOODS,

for Men and Boys' summer wear—such

as Jeans, Drillings, Stripes, &c. &c.

Bales of Factory Goods—Shirts,

Sheetings, Checks, Gingham, Bed

Tick, and the first quality of Warp

YARN.

—ALSO—

BROADCLOTHS, CASSI-

MERES, AND SATINETTES.

Purchasers will find at their Store the

best assortment of DRY GOODS in

the State.

May 15. 6w 48

CARDING

AND

CLOTH DRESSING.

JOHN TUCKER would respectfully inform

his friends and the public, that he has now

in operation, and in complete order, WARREN

P. WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINE, and

PICKER, at the *Steep Falls*, (so called,) and is under

the management of a first rate Workman; and

he pledges himself that all Wool entrusted to

his care, shall be faithfully CARDED. Wool

oiled if required. This Machine has been pro-

ved superior for carding to any now in use; es-

pecially for the carding of Merino Wool. His

FULLING MILL

will also be in good order, and his work done in

the best possible manner.

Norway, May 24th, A. D. 1830. 3w 49

ASHES!

WANTED.

THE subscriber will continue to take

well burnt Dry House ASHES

through the season, for which he will

pay 14 cents per Bushel, in Goods.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, June 8. 1830. 50 2m

10,000 POUNDS

SCRAP IRON.

CASH

WILL be given, at half a cent per

pound, for 10,000 pounds Scrap

IRON delivered at this office.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1-

25 per annum or sixteen numbers

can be had for one dollar, remitted post

paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland,

Agent for Maine. June 8.-

POETRY.

MAN.

The human mind—that lofty thing!
The palace and the throne,
Where awful reason sits as king,
And breathes his judgment tone—
O, who with fragil steps shall trace,
Nor in his weakness own
That mystery and marvel bind
That lofty thing, the human mind!

The human heart—that restless thing!
The tempter and the tried;
The haughty, yet the suffering;
The child of pain and pride:
The buoyant and the desolate:
The home of love, the lair of hate,
Self-stung and self-defied:
Yet do bless thee as thou art,
Thou restless thing, the human heart!

The human soul—that holy thing!
The silently sublime;
The angel sleeping on the wing,
Worn with the scoffs of time;
The beautiful, the veiled, the bound;
A prince enslaved—a victim crowned,
The stricken in its prime!
In tears—in tears to earth it stole—
That holy thing—the human soul!

And this is man! Oh! ask of him—
The gifted and forgiven—
When o'er the landscape, drear and dim,
The wreck of storms is driven.
If pride or passion in their power,
Can chain the tide, or charm the hour,
Or stand in place of heaven;
He bends the brow, he bows the knee—
"Creator—Father—none but Thee!"

SONG.

Sighs, and looks, and soft attentions,
Will a tender flame reveal;
He who least his passions mentions,
Off is found the most to feel.

Though from his lips the fair one hears
No word his wishes to discover,
Yet he who serves and perseveres
Plainly proves himself a lover.

Wolves! Wolves!

We understand the Jackson leaders are making secret preparations to avail themselves of the anti-masonic excitement which exists in some towns in this State. In order to effect this, it is arranged that a few days before the gubernatorial election a handbill is to be issued containing depositions in which SOMEBODY (per John Smith or James Lombard) is to swear that Gov. HUNTON is a MASON, and that Judge Smith is not a MASON. These handbills are to be circulated among the anti-masons when it is supposed to be too late to counteract them, and at the same time a very different story is to be dished out to the Masons.

We mention this unprincipled plot on the authority of a gentleman who overheard a conversation a few days since between a Jacksonian in Augusta and another Jacksonian man from Litchfield, (the latter of whom is himself a mason) in which this plan was distinctly laid down and agreed upon. We mention it to put the people on their guard, and at the same time show to what contemptible shifts a desperate and expiring party may sometimes resort. We do not know whether Mr. HUNTON and Judge Smith are masons or not—nor whether either of them is—or can it be of any importance to the coming election how the fact may be. The contest between the two candidates has nothing to do with Masonry, nor could the election of either be regarded as a MASONIC or ANTI-MASONIC triumph. Many of the leading partisans on both sides are MASONs—many on both sides are ANTI-MASONs. In fact the election has no sort of reference to MASONRY.

We have no fears of the success of this scheme. The Jackson leaders will, if we are not greatly mistaken, "catch a tartar." We do not pretend to know any thing of the views and feelings of the anti-masons, but we fancy they know too much to be made mere CARP-RAWs for the Jackson party.—HALL, Adv.

Shocking Impiety.

The following paragraph closes the leading editorial article in the Eastern Argus of the 1st instant. After defending at some length the course of Gen. Jackson in turning all his opponents out of office, on the assumed ground that the public voice calls for it, and that the people elected him for this very purpose, the editor concludes as follows:

"Yes.—it is the voice of the PEOPLE—the sovereign people, that now dictates to him the course of REFORM which he has commenced. We trust in God that he will be obedient to it, and neither stop nor falter, until he can proclaim to the people, in the language and bold confidence of the Apostle of yore—
"I HAVE FINISHED THE WORK WHICH THOU GAVEST ME TO DO."

"The words which the Argus has thus ignorantly quoted from the Bible, are contained in the 4th verse of the 17th chapter of St. John's gospel. They were uttered by the Saviour of mankind a short time before his crucifixion, in reference to the high and holy purposes for which he came into the world. To mingle quotations from scripture with a political paragraph, is bad enough under any circumstances; but to put the language of our Saviour into the mouth of a political leader, and to compare the divine work of human redemption with the brief and turbulent career of a PARTY, falls but little short of downright BLASPHEMY.—LEW.

The culture of silk, was first commenced in South Carolina so far back as 1802.

MISCELLANY.

MOUNT CARMEL.—No part of the promised land creates a deeper interest in the traveller than the rich and extensive bosom of Mount Carmel; while barrenness spreads on every side, and the curse of the withered soil is felt on hill, valley, and shore, this beautiful mountain seems to retain its ancient "excellency" of flowers, trees, and a perpetual verdure. The scenes in its interior are often bold and romantic in the highest degree; deep and verdant precipices descend into lonely glens, through which a rivulet is seen dashing wildly: the shepherd & his flock on the long grassy slopes, that afford at present as rich pastures as in the days when Nabel fed his numerous herds in Carmel. There is indeed a character peculiarly pastoral about the scenery; few gray and naked rocks, of sublime but useless cliffs, are here, as in the mountain of the Temptation, or on Pisgah. And this fertility and vivid verdure, on so sultry a soil, is deeply welcome and refreshing, more especially so the woods that wave over the summit and sides. It is beautiful to stand beneath their shelter on the brink of the mount and look far on every side, where nought but a forsaken and shadowless land meets the eye. On the banks of the "ancient river," on which "the strength of the mighty" was broken and the power of Sisera swept away, no solitary tree spreads its shade; the stream rolls between its green and naked shores.—These are so low that the river overflows to some extent on each side during the rainy season, and is so deep as not to be fordable. It was most probably during this season that the army of Sisera, in its flight, was in part destroyed by the waters, for in its usual narrow course the stream is not of sufficient width and power to be dangerous. Wishing to cross it one evening after sunset, & mistrusting the depth, we called two young Arabs, who were seated on a knoll on the opposite side, and asked if we could pass with safety. They replied doubtfully; and on the promise of a reward, one of them stripped to the skin, and with a long pole in his hand entered the river till it reached his chin and he felt his footing grow unsteady, when he was obliged to retreat. We turned disappointed from the spot, and the Arab youth, chilled and dripping, gained the bank again without his reward, which it was impossible to pay. Just above on the side of Carmel, is the spot pointed out by tradition as having been the scene of Elijah's slaying the prophets of Baal. There is much of the picturesque about the place; the soil is covered with several masses of grey stone around which are many fine trees. It is a pleasing and lonely spot, such as the imagination would hardly have selected for so ruthless yet necessary a deed. But if tradition should err here there can be no illusion with respect to the scene of the memorable descent of the fire from heaven. When "all Israel was gathered together unto Carmel," it was clearly on this side the mountain, where it descends gradually into the noble plain beneath. The spot was finely chosen by the prophet for the spectacle of his sacrifice; since the multitude of people, coming from the regions of Samaria, might stand with perfect convenience in the splendid and open area of Esdraelon, which is here terminated at the foot of Carmel. The declivity of the mountain, its briuk dark with woods, and its sides covered with the richest pasture, looks over a vast extent of country on every side; from the hills of Samaria, Cana and Gilboa, the miracle might have been beheld; and to the eager gaze of the Israelites in the plain, the prophets of the groves, their useless altars, and the avenging messengers of God, were as distinct as if the scene had been acted at their feet.—This too is the only face of the hill beneath which the Kishon flows. What a noble subject would this be for a painter! the sun going down on the mountain declivities, with the eye of despair as well as faith fixed in the maddening suspense of triumph on the fading sky—the hushed myriads gazed on each dazzling beam and caught every passing sound as if the coming of God was there—the infidel king also, with his chariots and armed men, waiting moveless from morn till eve. It was an impressive spot, from which we turned with regret as the fading light warned us to depart, for the neighborhood was not altogether safe. It is one of the unhappy features of this land that the richest feasts of the memory & fancy are often followed by the pressure of real evils. It was in vain to think of regaining our quarters, on the sea-shore that night;—we were at too great a distance; and we thought with regret of comfortable quarters in the home of the Syrian, when we entered and looked around on the squalid hut and its lawless inmates where we were doomed to repose till morn.

Came's Travels.

Death Warrant.—The Marshall of Pennsylvania has received from the President of the United States, the warrant for the execution of Porter and Wilson, the mail robbers. The second of July is the day appointed for the execution.

THE DRUNKARD'S TREM.

The Sin of DRUNKENNESS
Expels Reason, drowns Memory, distempers the Body, Defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength, Corrupts the Blood, inflames the Liver, Weakens the breath, turns men into walking Hospitals, causes internal, external and incurable Wounds, is a Witch to the senses, a Devil To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Beggar's companion, a Wife's woe, And Children's sorrow; makes Man become a Beast and A self murderer, who Drinks to other's good health and robs himself of his own; nor is this all; It exposes to the Divine DISPLEASURE HERE ETERNAL DAMNATION

Such are some of the evils springing from the root OF DRUNKENNESS.

A SAILOR'S DREAM.

Captain N—, of the United States Navy, a highly meritorious officer, was ordered in the year 1819, to take out the flag ship to the West Indies.—(It was I believe, the Constellation.) At the Island of St. Thomas, several of our vessels of war were to rendezvous; and Com Perry would there come on board the Constellation, and take command of the squadron, for the purpose of scouring the pirates from the haunts they infested. Perry had sailed a short time before in the corvette John Adams. Capt. N—sailed on slowly annoyed by head wind and detained by calms.—One night he dreamed he was standing on his quarter deck admiring the view of the sea and sky, when he suddenly observed that sort of confusion at the gangway which announces the arrival of a visitor. He looked in that direction, and saw advancing, Capt. Gordon, who had died some years before in the Mediterranean service. He felt as we usually do, when we dream of the departed, a consciousness that they are dead, yet no surprise to see them alive and performing all the actions of living men—discrepancies that dreams alone can reconcile. Gordon politely saluted him, and then inquired "whether he was bound?" Capt. N. answered, "I am going out as Perry's captain, who will hoist his flag on board at St. Thomas." "No," said Capt. Gordon, "that you must not expect to see, for Perry now belongs to my Squadron; look round & you will be convinced." He then pointed over the side of the ship. Capt. N. looked in the direction designated and saw what appeared to be an island, with a town and fort; flags of various vessels and of the fort were half-mast high; minute guns were firing; a vessel lay out in the road at a distance from the land, also with marks of mourning; presently, two or three boats shot into view from the side of the vessel nearest the land, containing officers, and rowed slowly by with muffled oars; then another boat with music and with muffled drums, playing a dead march; and last of all, came a boat with a coffin, covered with black, a military hat and sword lying on it, and surrounded by several officers seemingly in deep grief: he saw the procession with measured strokes towards the town, and distinctly heard the mingled sounds of bells ringing, music playing, and cannon firing. He continued looking, lost in anxiety and wonder, when some accidental noise in the ship aroused him from his sleep. He felt his mind so strongly impressed with this awful dream, that to sleep again was quite impossible; he lay restless till the morning: he then assembled his officers, and told them all the particulars—for sailors are proverbially superstitious—they agreed to put down the day of the month, &c.

After a few days more sailing they made the Island of St. Thomas, where lay the corvette John Adams. A boat soon put off from her, when they were informed that Commodore Perry had died on board, of the yellow fever, and been actually buried on shore with a procession of boats and on the very day of the month on which Capt. N—had the wonderful dream.

I may have made some unimportant errors in this account of time or place, as it was told me seven or eight years ago; but my memory as to the essentials is correct and I believe I tell it, (without any attempt at making a fine story,) exactly as Capt. N—told it himself to me.—N. Y. Amer.

EMIGRATION.—The Buffalo Journal of May 12th, says: One thousand two hundred strangers, all seeking "the west," arrived in our village during the three days ending yesterday morning, and have most of them taken passage up the lake, for various ports. A large proportion of this number consists of English emigrants, who are seeking a home in our new states and territories."

Navarino Bonnets

FOR Sale by the subscriber of the very latest fashion and good Buff colors for less than usual prices. Also, Leghorn Bonnets, with a great variety of Bonnet Trimmings; Artificial Flowers, &c. Likewise, Bonnet Silks, Batistes, Brown Cambric, Wire, Cords, Threads, &c. &c.

Also—Raw Silk and Valentia Mantles; Worsted Shawls; Worsted and Cotton Hose, uncommonly cheap; Black and Collored Canton Crapes; Black Levantines, &c.; Cotton Batting, Wicking, &c. ASA BARTON, June 7. 3w 50

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Revised by the author, SIR WALTER SCOTT, beautifully printed in 12mo, with a Frontispiece to each volume. In order to place these celebrated works within the reach of every one desirous of possessing a perfected copy, a subscription has been opened at the low price of *sixty two and a half cents* a volume, payable on delivery. "This edition will be enriched with, what its possessors cannot fail to deem a decoration of infinitely high value, numerous notes and illustrations by the author."—SPECTATOR.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

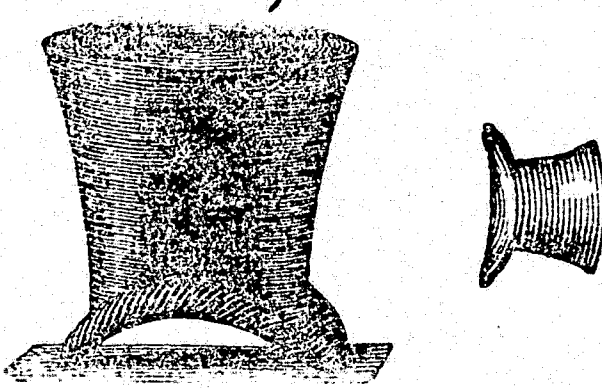
RUFUS F. BEAL, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,



WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Shop (up stairs) in the building recently erected by Ezra F. Beal, in Norway-village, where he intends to carry on the SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Lasting, Walking and Dress Shoes, made in the best style, at as cheap a rate as can be done elsewhere. Also, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made in a style which cannot fail to suit.

Boots and Shoes repaired in a faithful manner at short notice. R. F. B. hopes, by faithfulness, punctuality, and attention to his business, that he shall merit a share of the public patronage. Norway-village, May 4, 1830.

HATS, HATS.



THE subscriber offers for sale at his Old Establishment in Norway Village, at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of HATS of every fashion and quality, as cheap as can be purchased in Portland for Cash, and warranted as good.

CONSISTING OF Men's Black NAP T HATS, from \$1.75 to \$3.00. A large assortment of DRAB HATS—Men and Boy's FELT HATS, very cheap—Children's DRAB FELT HATS, and Low Crown Drab Felt Hats. DANIEL YOUNG. Norway Village, April 20, 1830. 43 Gw

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!!! AT THE CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are—BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Raw silk, Brocade and Valentia SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jacksonett MUSLINS (for Dresses); Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VEILS, (very cheap); Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets; White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for cash.

WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, May 18. 47 3m

NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST, AND INVESTIGATOR, AND GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE.

THIS is a weekly paper, published on Wednesdays, in the city of Boston. Its triple name is occasioned by the union of three different publications in one, and expresses the peculiar objects to which it is devoted: the cause of general philanthropy, the investigation of political ethics, and the suppression of intemperance and its kindred vices.

The publication is designed to be strictly secular, in distinction from the religious periodicals of the different sects. It cannot therefore interfere with the religious tenets of any religious denomination. It will endeavor to promote that sound morality which should be cherished by all good citizens. Without entering the arena of party politics, it will endeavor to advocate public justice and political honesty; to promote a knowledge of the fundamental principles of political ethics; to trace the connexion between these principles and the genius of our free institutions; and to promote those virtuous habits, without which, civil liberty cannot long exist among any people. And also, that it may answer all the useful purposes of a newspaper, it contains a weekly summary of the passing intelligence, both foreign and domestic. A condensed abstract of Congressional proceedings. A journal of the legislative proceedings of this State; and an impartial view of political proceedings throughout the country.

TERMS.—\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of a year; or three dollars per annum if not paid till after the expiration of that period. To individuals or companies, who take 6 or more copies, (sending the pay free of expense, and without being called on by the Editors or travelling agents) a discount of 15 per cent. will be made.

Persons who authorize the entry of their names on our list, will be considered subscribers until they give intimation of a wish to discontinue.

N. B. Those who wish to avail themselves of the lowest terms will be expected to call, or send the pay, free of expense to us, without waiting to be called upon. Payments in advance are earnestly solicited, as being most economical to subscribers, and essential to the prosperity and continuance of the publication. No new subscriptions received except on advance payments. Feb. 10, 1830.

New Wares.

C. J. STONE, CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentlemen's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Hosiery and Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

China & Glass WARE.

THE subscriber has just received on consignment, a few very elegant patterns of China and Earthen TEA SETTS. Also, Glass Lanterns; Lamps; Decanters; Castors; Dishes; Pitchers; Tumblers; Wines; Salts; Plates, &c. which he will sell at very low prices.

Also, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirts; Gingham; Cotton Yarn of a superior quality, from No. 7 to 13, with a large lot of FANCY GOODS.

ASA BARTON, AGENT. June 1st. 3w 40

TERMS.—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.